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MERCHANT & GOULD PC
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EXAMINER

KASSA, HILINA S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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09/25/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/627,348

Applicant(s)

MARTI, CARLOS GONZALEZ

Examiner

Hilina S. Kassa

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 June 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 June 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Examiner acknowledges the amendment entered on 06/27/2007 for the specification, drawings and claims.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 06/27/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

(1) Argument 1:

Applicant argues that Xu fails to disclose **"including an embedded program, an electronic document for this purpose."**

With respect to applicant's argument **"including an embedded program is embedded in the electronic document linked to a user data input field for generating commands to print geometrical document elements."** However, Xu discloses **an embedded program that is embedded in the electronic document** (paragraph 22, lines 3-12; paragraph 25, lines 10-19; note that in a barcode may include information that identifies document and could be used to embed a variety of data and other graphics) **linked to a user data input field for generating commands to print geometrical document elements** (paragraph 23, lines 2-7; paragraph 57, lines 1-4; note that the encoding device generates barcode data based on analysis engine that

analyses an electronic version of a documents. Also, note that a document with a barcode stamp is printed).

(2) Argument 2:

Applicant argues that Xu fails to disclose **“a user data input field and electronic document for entering the data and the barcode.”**

With respect to applicant's argument **“a user data input field and electronic document for entering the data and the barcode.”** However, Xu discloses a user data input field and electronic document for entering the data and the barcode (paragraph 23, lines 1-2; paragraph 30, lines 1-8; note that information or data to be included in the barcode may be put manually which gets inputted by user. In addition to that, in a network transaction the originator forms a digital signature by passing the data to be signed by encrypting using a private key).

(3) Argument 3:

Applicant argues that Xu fails to disclose **“distribution of documents with the data input field and an embedded program.”**

With respect to applicant's argument **“distribution of documents with the data input field and an embedded program.”** However, Wu discloses distribution of documents with the data input field and an embedded program (paragraph 22, lines 7-8; paragraph 11, lines 1-3; note that an electronic document could be sent out or distributed by a document processor via the internet to be modified and printed).

Xu et al. and Wu et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to distribute documents with the data input field and an embedded program. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to increase the use for distributing of an electronic document to encode any information as a barcode and to have it printed (paragraph 4, lines 3-5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Xu et al. with Wu et al. to obtain the invention as specified in argument 3.

(4) Argument 4:

Applicant argues that Xu does not disclose, **“linking embedded software to a user input field in an electronic document.”**

With respect to applicant’s argument **“linking embedded software to a user input field in an electronic document.”** However, Xu discloses linking embedded software to a user input field in an electronic document (20, figure 2, paragraph 33, lines 5-18; note that the application is related to an on-line operation system. Also, the e-application or the embedded software provides transactions to a feature extractor, which is provided to an encoder).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-8 and 17-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al. (US 2004/0065739 A1) in view of Wu et al. (US 2004/0128513 A1).

(1) regarding claim 1:

Xu et al. discloses a method and processor for obtaining printed instances of a document comprising:

Including a definition of a user data input field in the electronic document data (page 2, paragraph 23, lines 1-2, page 3, paragraph 30, lines 1-8), for receiving a string of characters entered in said field (page 3, paragraph 29 "key cryptography" which is considered as a field users could enter data to have it encrypted, page 2, paragraph 18 "overwrite individual data elements");

Including an embedded program (4 figure 1, paragraph 25, lines 10-19) in the electronic document data (3A figure 1, paragraph 26, lines 1-7), linked to the user data input field (20 figure 2), for generating commands (405, figure 7) to print geometrical elements (410, figure 7) of a barcode code, that represent a series of codewords derived from the characters in the string (paragraph 50, lines 6-21), each codeword being represented as a respective configuration of printed geometrical (410 figure 7, paragraph 54, lines 1-4, paragraph 55, lines 1-4) elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode (320, 24 figure 6, paragraph 51, lines 1-3);

Xu et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for the method of distributing copies of electronic document data to a document processors and the electronic document data containing instructions for printing each instance from a respective one of the document processors.

However, Wu et al. teaches that electronic document could be sent out (distributed) by a document processor via the Internet (paragraph 22, lines 7-8, paragraph 11, lines 1-3) to be modified and printed. In order to have an electronic document printed, the printer driver is invoked. Data contained in the document are first converted to printer command that is retrieved from the printer control firmware (paragraph 25, lines 1-7).

One skilled in the art would have clearly recognized an electronic document or computer file that needs to be distributed or passed before it gets printed or processed by a document processor. Another method was related to the secured printing of the electronic document and tracking of the distribution path of the document after printing (paragraph 7, lines 5-8).

Having said that, the method and processes used by Xu et al. increases the use for distributing of an electronic document to encode any information as a barcode code and to have it printed. Thus, the electronic form could be an on line e-application (paragraph 30, lines 4-8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the barcode code when loading an electronic form as taught by Wu et al. and having it to print the decoded elements of

a barcode that is stated in entered as described in the method of Xu et al. to provide more efficiency when printing a decoded barcode.

(2) regarding claim 2:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded program (4 figure 1, paragraph 25, lines 10-19) is arranged to make at least one of the configurations dependent on a further factor other than the codeword represented by the configuration that will be decoded upon decoding the barcode (7 figure 1, paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21, paragraph 26, lines 1-7).

(3) regarding claim 3:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded program makes the configurations dependent on the specific area in which the codeword is represented, so that mutually different configurations (2, 3 figure 1, paragraph 21, lines 1-9) will result from representing a specific codeword dependent on whether the specific codeword is represented in one region or another (paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21).

(4) regarding claim 4:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded program is arranged to control printing of the barcode as a two dimensional barcode (paragraph 6, lines 2-7 “placed on an item” – similar to printing), at least part of the areas having mutually different shapes

(paragraph 8, lines 3-9) the embedded program adapting the commands to print the elements of the configuration that is used to represent a codeword according to the shape of the area in which the codeword is represented (35 figure 2, paragraph 34, lines 1-7).

(5) regarding claim 5:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded program is arranged to include additional information in the areas, the additional information being independent of the codewords represented in the areas, (could be a signature in an electronic form, paragraph 33, lines 16-21, Xu explains that the barcode could be decoded with an additional information independent of the initial information that had been stated) the additional information being included by adding geometrical elements, removing geometrical elements an/or modifying visual properties of part of the geometrical elements that represent at least one of the codewords (paragraph 33, lines 21-32), not affecting a decoded result when the barcode is decoded after scanning (42 figure 2, paragraph 35, lines 3-11, paragraph 36, lines 1-5).

(6) regarding claim 6:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded program is arranged to print additional geometrical elements that extend from within a region that is defined by all geometrical elements (101 figure 3A, graphic figure could have geometrical elements, paragraph 37, lines 6-8) that will be used to decode the barcode in the printed

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document, to outside said region among further printed items of the documents, so that the additional geometrical elements do not affect a decoded result when the barcode is scanned and decoded (paragraph 37, lines 1-12).

(7) regarding claim 7:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the geometrical elements each have a property that does not affect the decoded data (paragraph 27, lines 1-5) the embedded program being arranged to set said property in different ones of geometrical elements in at least one area that represents a codeword differently during printing (paragraph 54, lines 1-3, paragraph 55, line 3-4).

(8) regarding claim 8:

Xu et al. further discloses, wherein the embedded program is arranged to select a color and/or grey level density of different geometrical elements differently (paragraph 25, lines 1-10, paragraph 27, lines 1-7), as a predetermine function of position in an area where the barcode is printed (paragraph 51, lines 2-10 " there is no specific limitation for the printing the barcode; however the barcode could be printable").

5. Claims 9-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al. (US 2004/0065739 A1) and further in view of Koakutsu et al. (US Patent Number 6,906,812 B2).

(1) regarding claim 9:

Xu et al. discloses a method for processing an electronic document comprising:

A user data input device and a connection for a printer, the electronic document processor having a loaded electronic form that contains a definition of a user data entry field for receiving a string of input characters from a user (paragraph 33, lines 5-13),

The processor being arranged to extract and execute an embedded program from the document, the embedded program being linked to the user data input field, for generating commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode that encodes a series of codewords derived from the characters in the string, each codeword represented as a configuration of printed geometrical elements and their background in a respective area of the barcode (paragraph 23, lines 1-7).

Xu et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for the user data input device and a connection for a printer.

However, Koakutsu et al. shows the connection between user data input device (90 figure 1, column 6, lines 51-52, column 7, lines 44-48) and a printer (1 figure 1, column 6, lines 51-52, column 7, lines 44-48). A barcode or similar symbol can be printed accurately within a specified printing area by a printer. For printing such symbols, the printer has a symbol image generator for converting display data to a symbol and has hardware or software for reporting the size of the converted symbol to a host device. The host sends specific commands and text data for representation in the printed symbol to the printer for printing (abstract).

Once skilled in the art would have clearly recognized that a user data input device and connectivity to a printer are the very essential elements to have an electronic document data printed. The host device or an application running on the host device only needs to send the information to be displayed to the printer (column 3, lines 13-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have a host device or data input device and connectivity to a printer to as taught by Koakutsu et al. in the method of Xu et al. in order to efficiently print and process any document.

(2) regarding claim 10:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 9, wherein the embedded program (4 figure 1, paragraph 25, lines 10-19) is arranged to make at least one of the configurations dependent on a further factor other than the codeword represented by the configuration that will be decoded upon decoding the barcode (7 figure 1, paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21, paragraph 26, lines 1-7).

(3) regarding claim 11:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 9, wherein the embedded program makes the configurations dependent on the specific area in which the codeword is represented, so that mutually different configurations (2, 3 figure 1, paragraph 21, lines 1-9) will result to represent a specific codeword

dependent on whether the specific codeword is represented in one region or another (paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21).

(4) regarding claim 12:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 11, wherein the embedded program is arranged to control printing of the barcode as a two dimensional barcode (paragraph 6, lines 2-7 “placed on an item” – similar to printing), at least part of the areas having mutually different shapes, the embedded program adapting the commands to print the elements of the configuration that is uses to represent a codeword according to the shape of the area in which the codeword is represented (35 figure 2, paragraph 34, lines 1-7).

(5) regarding claim 13:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 11, wherein the embedded program is arranged to include additional information in the areas (could be a signature in an electronic form, paragraph 33, lines 16-21, Xu explains that the barcode could be decoded with an additional information independent of the initial information that had been stated), the additional information being independent of the codeword represented in the areas, the additional information being included by adding geometrical elements, removing geometrical elements and/or modifying visual properties of part of the geometrical elements that represent at least one of the codewords (paragraph 33, lines 21-32), dependent on the area in which the

codeword is represented in a way that does not affect a decoded result when the barcode is scanned and decoded (paragraph 37, lines 1-12).

(6) regarding claim 14:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 13, wherein the embedded program is arranged to print additional geometrical elements that extend from within a region that is defined by all geometrical elements (101 figure 3A, graphic figure could have geometrical elements, paragraph 37, lines 6-8) that will be used to decode the barcode in the printed document, to outside said region among further printed items of the document, so that the additional geometrical elements do not affect a decoded result when the barcode is scanned and decoded (paragraph 37, lines 1-12).

(7) regarding claim 15:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 13, wherein the geometrical elements each have a property that does not affect the decoded data (paragraph 27, lines 1-5), the embedded program being arranged to set said property in different ones of geometrical elements in at least one area that represents a codeword differently during printing (paragraph 54, lines 1-3, paragraph 55, line 3-4).

(8) regarding claim 16:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic document processor as claimed in claim 15, wherein the embedded program is arranged to select a color and/or grey level density of different geometrical elements differently (paragraph 25, lines 1-10, paragraph 27, lines 1-7), as a predetermined function of position in an area where the barcode is printed (paragraph 51, lines 2-10 "there is no specific limitation for the printing the barcode; however the barcode could be printable").

(9) regarding claim 17:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form stored on a computer that contains a definition of a user data entry field (page 2, paragraph 23, lines 1-2, page 3, paragraph 30, lines 1-8) for receiving a string of input characters from a user and an embedded program linked to the user data input field (3A figure 1, paragraph 26, lines 1-7), for generating commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode, that represents a series of codewords derived from the characters in the string, each codeword represented as a configuration of printed geometrical elements (410 figure 7, paragraph 54, lines 1-4, paragraph 55, lines 1-4) and their background in a respective area of the barcode (320, 24 figure 6, paragraph 51, lines 1-3).

(10) regarding claim 18:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form according to claim 17, wherein the embedded (4 figure 1, paragraph 25, lines 10-19) program is arranged to make at least one of the configurations dependent on a further factor other than the codeword

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represented by the configuration that will be decoded upon decoding the barcode (7 figure 1, paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21, paragraph 26, lines 1-7).

(11) regarding claim 19:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form according to claim 17, wherein the embedded program makes the configurations dependent on the specific area in which the codeword is represented, so that mutually different configurations (2,3 figure 1, paragraph 21, lines 1-9) will result from representing a specific codeword dependent on whether the specific codeword is represented in one region or another (paragraph 24, lines 5-11, paragraph 25, lines 10-21).

(12) regarding claim 20:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form as claimed in claim 19, wherein the embedded program is arranged to control printing of the barcode as a two dimensional barcode (paragraph 6, lines 2-7 “placed on an item” – similar to printing), at least part of the areas having mutually different shapes (paragraph 8, lines 3-9), the embedded program adapting the commands to print the elements of the configuration that is used to represent a codeword according to the shape of the area in which the codeword is represented(35 figure 2, paragraph 34, lines 1-7).

(13) regarding claim 21:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form as claimed in claim 19, wherein the embedded program is arranged to include additional information in the areas (could be a signature in an electronic form, paragraph 33, lines 16-21, Xu explains that the barcode could be decoded with an additional information independent of the initial information that had been stated), the additional information being independent of the codewords that are represented in the areas, the additional information being included by adding geometrical elements, removing geometrical elements and/or modifying visual properties of part of the geometrical elements that represent at least one of the codewords (paragraph 33, lines 21-32), dependent on the area in which the codeword is represented in a way that does not affect a decoded result when the barcode is scanned and decoded (paragraph 37, lines 1-12).

(14) regarding claim 22:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form as claimed in claim 21, wherein the embedded program is arranged to print additional geometrical elements that extend from within a region that is defined by all geometrical elements (101 figure 3A, graphic figure could have geometrical elements, paragraph 37, lines 6-8) that will be used to decode the barcode in the printed document, to outside said region among further printed items of the documents, so that the additional geometrical elements do not affect a decoded result when the barcode is scanned and decoded (paragraph 37, lines 1-12).

(15) regarding claim 23:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form as claimed in claim 21, wherein the geometrical elements each have a property that does not affect the decoded data (paragraph 27, lines 1-5) the embedded program being arranged to set said property in different ones of geometrical elements in at least one area that represents a codeword differently during printing (paragraph 54, lines 1-3, paragraph 55, line 3-4).

(16) regarding claim 24:

Xu et al. further discloses, an electronic form as claimed in claim 23, wherein the embedded program is arranged to select a color and/or grey level density of different geometrical elements differently (paragraph 25, lines 1-10, paragraph 27, lines 1-7), as a predetermined function of position in an area where the barcode is printed (paragraph 51, lines 2-10 "there is no specific limitation for the printing the barcode; however the barcode could be printable").

(17) regarding claim 25:

Xu et al. further discloses, a machine readable medium, comprising an electronic from stored on a computer (paragraph 33, lines 5-13) according to claim 17.

(18) regarding claim 26:

Xu et al. further discloses, a method of authoring an electronic document, the method comprising:

including a definition of a field for entering a string of characters in the document (3A figure 1, paragraph 30, lines 1-8, claim 2, line 3, paragraph 50, lines 2-9);

providing software building blocks for building an embedded program (4 figure 1, paragraph 26, lines 1-7) for generating commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode, so that the generated barcode is decodable according to a predetermined standard (410 figure 7, paragraph 54, lines 1-4, paragraph 55, lines 1-4);

assembling the building blocks into the program during authoring of the document, while adapting the embedded program to make a visual aspect of the barcodes generated under control of the program specific to the document and/or the field, without affecting a result of decoding the barcode (paragraph 27, lines 1-8).

(19) regarding claim 27:

Xu et al. further discloses, a document authoring machine, for generating an electronic document that includes a field for entering a string of characters and an embedded program linked to the field for generating commands to print geometrical elements of a barcode (paragraph 8, lines 1-8, claim 13), the machine comprising software building blocks for building the embedded program so that the generated barcode is decodable according to a predetermined standard, and an editor for assembling the building blocks when the document is authored (7 figure 1, paragraph 19, lines 7-15, claim 13-14), the editor (paragraph 8, lines 9-13) providing for adaption of the embedded program to make a visual aspect of the barcodes generated under

control of the program specific to the document and/or the field, without affecting a result of decoding the barcode (claim 29, lines 5-15).

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Hilina Kassa whose telephone number is (571) 270-1676.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Lamb could be reached at (571) 272-7406.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patent and Trademarks

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Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

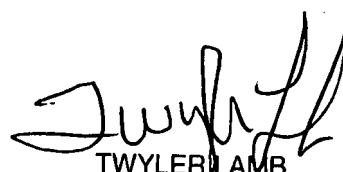
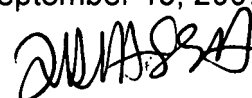
(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Hilina Kassa

September 13, 2007



TWYLER LAMB
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER